

world with kindness." The Jewish Family Service has recognized the Goren family for their exceptional commitment others that has done much to improve the quality of life in our community. Their philanthropy sets an example for us all.

Dorothy's dedication to the Jewish Federation began on a mission in 1962. Since then, she has served as chair of the Women's Division Campaign, president of the Western Region, and was the first woman to chair the UJF campaign. She has also served as a past president of the Jewish Federation and continues her service as an active board member on all key committees.

Ozzie has also been very committed to the Jewish community. In addition to serving as president of the Jewish Federation, he has also chaired the UJF campaign. His dedication surpasses the Jewish community with his efforts on issues such as human relations and civil rights.

Both Dorothy and Ozzie have passed these values on to their children. Jerry and Julia are helping to reform the criminal justice system and education. Carol and her husband, Ron Corn, volunteer their time in an array of organizations in the Denver community. Bruce and his wife, Susie, are volunteers in the Los Angeles Community.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring Dorothy and Ozzie Goren and their family. They are true role models for the citizens of Los Angeles.

IN HONOR OF THE GREEK AMERICAN HOME OWNERS ASSOCIATION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Ms. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Greek American Home Owners Association on the occasion of the organization's dinner dance.

I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues an outstanding organization, the Greek American Home Owners. This organization was established 21 years ago to help the homeowners in the area. Its members include new homeowners and multi-dwelling owners.

The organization has consistently striven to meet the needs of the community. Monthly guests speakers from the city, state and federal governments speak on relevant issues. I have enjoyed being one of their speakers. The issues that are discussed relate to the fundamental needs of the community, rents, water meters, citizenship, and more. The meetings are open to the community and not restricted to members only.

Annually they serve over 500 people at the annual Thanksgiving Dinner. They also send out 225 dinners to those who are unable to attend and give 85 turkeys to needy families.

All of these activities are housed in the Greek American Home Owners building located at 23-49 31st Street in Astoria, Queens. The purchase of this building required many monetary contributions and a great deal of work.

On March 20, 1999, the organization wishes to honor the individuals who placed the first

bricks of that building: Athanasios Alafogiannis, George Alexandrakos, George Alexiou, John Alexiou, William Boutsalis, Athena Bubaris, Triantafilos Goufopoulos, George Katsigianis, James Korakis, Nick Karamatzanis, Dimitrios Karvelis, Irene Ladas, Steve Lagoudis, James Langas, John Lymberis, Kyriakos Michaelides, Nick Michaltos, Aristidis Markos, John Millas, George Moustakos, Demetrios Politis, Theodoros Panagiotakopoulos, Tom Papachristos, Panagiotis Pliakas, George Poulakas, Stavros Pyrovolikos, Dino Rallis, James Spahidakis, Pete Stathatos, George Stavroulakis, Dennis Syntilas, Marina Tsokanos, Antonios Vasilopoulos and Nikitas Vlachos.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues rise with me in this tribute to the Greek American Home Owners Association and to all of these founders who established the Greek American Home Owners Association.

NASA GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER—40 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Goddard Space Flight Center on its 40th anniversary. Established in 1959, Goddard has played a vital role in furthering the goals of our space program. Whether in the field of Earth science, space or space communication, Goddard is a leader in furthering our knowledge and understanding of the last frontier.

Named after Dr. Robert H. Goddard, a pioneer in rocket research, the center employs some of the world's most renowned scientists and engineers. Located on 1,270 acres in Greenbelt, Maryland, Goddard is a major employer in Prince George's County with almost 12,000 civilian and contractor employees.

Through the years, Goddard has been a leader in many of NASA's most successful programs. Beginning in 1959 as the project manager for Explorer VI, Goddard's scientists beamed down the first images of the Earth for the world to see. Since that historic mission, Goddard has gone on to lead projects like studying aspects of the Earth's environment through the Earth Science Enterprise. By linking together the data of various satellites, the program has been able to monitor land-surface, biosphere, atmosphere and oceans. Joint projects like the Total Ozone Mapping Spectrometer, coordinated with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, are providing important information on the expanse of the Antarctic ozone hole. And Goddard is working with Japanese scientists from the Japanese National Space Development Agency to measure tropical and subtropical rainfall through the Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission. Goddard is also home to the Space Telescope Operations Control Center, the command center for the Hubble Space Telescope. Not only did Goddard project managers and engineers play a major role in designing the telescope, but they continue to provide expertise in serving Hubble and providing round-the-clock monitoring of the telescope's images and data.

I am proud to have played a role in working with the Maryland congressional delegation and members of the Goddard community in saving the center from closure in 1996. The work that Goddard personnel perform benefits every American and nations around the globe. I look forward to continuing to work with the Goddard community to promote and protect its vital interests and the region's space and technology industries.

Goddard's forty-first year of operation is certain to produce new and exciting advances in space and earth science. Several launches of Goddard programs are planned this year. The GOES-L meteorological satellite will allow meteorologists to improve local forecasts while the FUSE satellite, in collaboration with Johns Hopkins University, will explore the Universe through high-resolution spectroscopy.

I congratulate Goddard Space Flight Center on its leadership not only in space technology and science, but as a leader in the community as well. Whether through educational programs to area schools and universities or through outreach to Goddard's contracting community through the Goddard Alliance, Goddard is an incredible asset to Maryland, our Nation, and world-wide.

Congratulations on forty years of excellence and best wishes for the future.

HONORING WILLIAM GOLTZ

HON. JOSEPH M. HOFFEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. HOFFEL. Mr. Speaker, I am here to recognize and honor Scout William Goltz of North Wales, PA. He is the recipient of the 1999 Boy Scout Heroism Award. This award recognizes a Scout for showing skill and heroism for saving or attempting to save a life.

Last year, Scout William Goltz was the first at the scene where a man had a heart attack. Without hesitation he began CPR, which he performed tirelessly until paramedics arrived. CPR continued in the ambulance. In spite of Scout Goltz's efforts, the man later died. William instinctively took charge of the situation and followed his training, but the damage to the stranger's heart was too severe. It should be noted that Scout Goltz was 15 at the time.

I am proud to recognize Mr. William Goltz.

REPORT FROM PENNSYLVANIA— TRIBUTE TO MARGUERITE TREMAINE

HON. PATRICK J. TOOMEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to share my Report from Pennsylvania with my colleagues and the American people. Today, I would like to highlight the lifelong efforts of a remarkable woman.

On June 4th of this year, Marguerite Tremaine of Hellertown, PA, will turn 100 years old. In reaching her centennial birthday, she has made so many rich contributions to others along the way.

Just like so many of us, her family is her most cherished gift. She'll often boast about

her nine grandchildren and 13 great-grandchildren.

Additionally, her gift of writing poetry has been enjoyed and taken up by so many in her family.

As my wife, Kris, and I travel across the 15th District, we meet so many remarkable people. Their stories have truly touched our lives.

The life story of Marguerite Tremaine has touched our hearts.

This concludes my Report from Pennsylvania.

ACHIEVEMENT OF THE GOVERNOR'S SCHOOL AT THE WE THE PEOPLE . . . NATIONAL FINALS

HON. TOM BLILEY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the outstanding performance of the students at the Governor's School for Governmental and International Studies in Richmond, VA, in the We the People . . . the Citizen and the Constitution national finals held May 1–3, 1999 in Washington, DC.

After successfully competing against other students from Virginia and winning the Virginia State finals, these students went on to win honorable mention as a top ten finalist in the We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution. This is the first time a school from Virginia placed in the top ten.

These bright and talented students from the Governor's School competed against 50 other schools comprising more than 1,200 students from across the country. They have worked extremely hard to reach the national finals and demonstrated their superior knowledge and understanding of the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

I commend the students and their teacher Philip Sorrentino on this outstanding achievement.

ADDRESS OF RUTH B. MANDEL AT THE NATIONAL CIVIC COMMEMORATION OF THE DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, April 13, Members of Congress joined with representatives of the diplomatic corps, executive and judicial branch officials, and Holocaust survivors and their families to commemorate the National Days of Remembrance in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol.

The ceremony coincided with the 60th anniversary of the voyage of the SS *St. Louis*, which set sail from Germany in April 1939, carrying more than 900 Jews away from Nazi terror. Denied entry to both Cuba and the United States, the *St. Louis* was forced to send its frightened passengers back to Europe just months before the onset of World War II. Many of them were eventually murdered in

Auschwitz, Treblinka, and the other death camps of Hitler's Holocaust.

While we cannot rectify the wrongs of generations ago, we can apply the lesson of the *St. Louis* to the crises of today. In the Europe of 1999, innocent civilians are once again being deported, abused, raped and murdered. While the scale of Serbian atrocities in Kosovo does not approach the enormity of the Holocaust, the precedent that would be set by ignoring this ethnic cleansing cannot be tolerated.

Ruth B. Mandel, the Vice Chair of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, thoughtfully communicated the moral meaning of the *St. Louis* voyage at the Days of Remembrance ceremony: "Today, tens of thousands of people in great distress stare at us from the front pages of newspapers and from television screens. Victims of humankind's evil impulses and behavior cry out at the last moment of the twentieth century. Their agonies testify to the continuation of a blind and vicious inhumanity we human beings visit on one another. Today, as we gather here to honor the dead, let us cherish the living."

Ruth B. Mandel fled Nazi Germany with her parents, Mechel and Lea Blumenstock, in 1939 on the SS *St. Louis*. When the ship returned to Europe, the Blumenstock family was accepted by England. They arrived in the United States in 1947. Professor Mandel is now Director of the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. From 1971 to 1994, she served as Director of the Center for the American Woman and Politics at Rutgers, where she remains affiliated as a Senior Scholar. Professor Mandel was appointed to the United States Holocaust Memorial Council in 1991, was named its Vice Chairperson in 1993, and was the founding Chairperson of its Committee on Conscience.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the full text of Professor Mandel's address at the Days of Remembrance ceremony to be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE

The occasion for a new exhibition which opened yesterday here in Washington at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum is the 60th anniversary of the voyage of the German ship, the *St. Louis*, into the pages of a shameful history. Many people have heard about this ship carrying over 900 human beings whom no one wanted, or have seen newspaper photographs of the refugees crowding the ship's railings, peering across the short distance between exile on the high seas and rescue on the land. The land, within easy view, was entirely outside of reach. Denied entry by Cuba and shunned by the United States, the ship turned back toward Europe. In a humane and merciful moment, four countries agreed to open their doors. Unfortunately, those passengers who were taken in by Belgium, the Netherlands and France soon found themselves once more trapped under Nazi control. The luckier passengers who were sent to England managed to escape the Nazis and, in some instances, help to wage the war against them.

Several weeks ago, I was taken to a work room behind the scenes at the Museum for an early glimpse of a few of the displays and artifacts being prepared for the new exhibition about this chapter from the Holocaust. I walked around the room looking at photographs of passengers and reading descriptive panels about the plight of over 900 Jewish men, women and children reviled by Germany, repulsed by Cuba, rejected by the

United States. I came upon a piece of paper covered with signatures. Apparently this was a "thank you" page to Morris Troper, European director for the Joint Distribution Committee, who had devoted himself to saving the passengers and had negotiated their entry into Great Britain, France, Belgium and the Netherlands. As a gesture of gratitude for his great efforts and his leadership on behalf of their plight, passengers had signed their names on a sheet of paper for him to keep. And there, right there on that page of signatures hanging on a wall in the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, there was my mother's unmistakable handwriting. There was her name, Lea Blumenstock, written in exactly the way she had signed letters and checks, exactly as she signed my report cards from school, our medical insurance forms, her citizenship papers. I stood electrified in front of that name I had seen written hundreds of other times in my life. It was as familiar as her voice or her smile. All the stories about the past transformed themselves in that instant into the living reality of my mother's distinctive signature there among the rest. She was there on that ship, she signed that piece of paper. What was she thinking? What was she feeling? Was I, an infant, nearby in someone's arms while she signed, or being held by my father, or in the little stroller they had with them in the photograph of the three of us on the ship's deck? She signed that paper. My God, we really were there!

Over the years, the *St. Louis* and its journey to nowhere have taken on qualities of a mythic tale. But for me and about 100 others still able to bear witness (many here in this awesome room today), this story is especially poignant. Its characters and plot line are no fabled product of someone's heated imagination. WE are the characters, and the plot is the story of what happened to us. The voyage of the *St. Louis* is my family's personal life experience. Its outcome determined our fate, shaping my parents' adult lives and my childhood.

A recognition that the Holocaust itself in all its grotesque horror is about real people in real time—about victims and killers, bystanders and heroes, craven and indifferent observers, self deluded participants, every kind of human being we have encountered in life—this realization that the Holocaust is about real human beings in a civilized world is the reality to which the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum bears witness every day. The reality of the event is the Museum's central educational message: what you see here can happen. And it did happen. It is this reality to which the Museum has already, in six short years, exposed twelve million visitors here in Washington and many more in places where exhibits have traveled or educational materials have been distributed.

Like the disrupted, shattered life histories of millions of Europe's Jews, my own large family's experience involved every kind of loss, humiliation and anguish survivors know as well from their Holocaust histories. But our immediate, small family—that is, my father, my mother and myself—we were ultimately much luckier than so many of our relatives.

My childhood was supposed to have played out differently. I was supposed to have grown up as the daughter of a prosperous Viennese family. I was supposed to have had sisters and brothers, aunts, uncles and cousins, grandparents on both sides. It didn't work out that way.

In the aftermath of Kristallnacht in 1938, my father was sent to Dachau, and his 24 year old wife was left with their infant daughter and a mission—to get him out however she could. First, she obtained his release with a single ticket to Shanghai, not